THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

AUSTIN & ORF. FISHER, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NIGHT ADVENTURE AT BRIENNE.

(FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.)

I heard the reporter relate a very extraordinary occurrence which took place at Brienne, at the time when that mansion, the residence of the Archbishop of Toulouse, and his brother, the Cardinal de Brienne, was the rendezvous of all sorts of amusements and pleasures. I myself was not then admitted into it, though I was afterwards, and treated with particular kindness; and he learned many things that passed between much of his comrades whose family connections caused them to be admitted to the chateau during the vacations.

A young man belonging to Madame de Brienne's family, was of so disagreeable a temper that no one could live in good harmony with him.—Without other pretensions, he declared he never knew what it was to be frightened. One day the conversation on this subject grew warm.—Four persons of the company offered to lay a wager that he should be frightened before the end of six months. He accepted the bet; the conditions were fixed; he was to pay one hundred louis if he lost, and one hundred louis were to be paid him by his assailants if he came off victorious in the contest.

At first, things went on well enough. Morose as was the temper of this man was, it was not always proof against the wageries of his friends. The first month passed away, and he had not once occasion to fear. It had been arranged that the affair should not be continued any where but at Brienne.

One day the four friends being met; one said to the other that it was a sort of disgrace not to have succeeded. One proposed a plan, that was adopted and put in execution the same night.

I have already observed that there were at Brienne, during the building of the new chateau, some remains of a pavillion of an ancient construction, where the rats ate one of the Abbe Morellet's cats; in this pavillion beds were made up for the inferior visitors when there was more company at the chateau than could be accommodated there. Just at the time I am speaking of, this happened to be the case, and the young man, whose courage was on trial as well as several of his friends, was sleeping there.

The weather had been stormy all day; and when they retired to bed the air had that heaviness which is quite oppressive, and makes one feel ill.

"There is a night for an apparition!" said the one to rattlebrains to their friend.

"Let it come if it likes," replied he, "it shall welcome."

So saying he bowed to them with an irogical air, and retired to his own apartment.

The air, as I have said, was sultry—the atmosphere oppressive. The young man threw himself into an arm-chair, the worm eaten legs of which were scarcely capable of supporting him, and soon he had strange visions. His thoughts soon became confused, and he sunk into an unquiet sleep. His servant awoke him from this kind of stupor, he went to bed almost ill, and overpowered with a complete nervous impression, which could not be natural, even admitting the effect of the tempest.

The chamber in which he slept was at a distance from the whole occupied part of the pavilion, which of itself was quite lonely enough. It was a very large gloomy apartment. A bedstead with fluted pillars, and curtains trimmed with Hungarian points, was the most conspicuous piece of furniture that it contained. He looked at it a very short time before he got into bed.

"Good God!" said he, "it looks just like a hearse!"

The drowsiness occasioned by the overwhelming heat was soon changed into a profound sleep. He was buried in his first nap, when he was suddenly aroused by a plaintive sound. The noise seemed close to him. He rose in his bed, and it appeared as if he was continuing an interrupted dream. The four parts of the curtains were turned over the bed posts, and against each of them stood a figure in a complete suit of armor, but motionless, silent, and without any appearance of life.

He gazed on them first with surprise, and presently with a sort of agitation.

"What do you want with me," said he, "I fear you; you are here to frighten me, but I assure you notice I am not afraid. You know our agreement, so leave me and abandon your attempt."

As he thus spoke, he laid down again, and closed his eyes, but the figures continued motionless and silent. They retained the same attitude, while the storm rolled awfully over the crazy pavilion and made it shake to its old foundations.

Surprised at this obstinacy, he again raised himself in bed, and addressed one of the figures.—"What do you want with me?" said he, "I have already told you that you don't frighten me. You know our conditions; adhere to them, and keep your words as I keep mine"

But there was the same silence. In this movement there was something awful, that began to operate in the mind of the young man. "Begone!" cried he to them, big drops of perspiration trickled down his brow, and his teeth chattered. "Begone!" he cried, "begone!—I am frightened."

The moment this confession had escaped his lips, he sunk back in his bed faint and gasping for breath. The figures remained motionless and silent as ever.

"Gentlemen," cried the young man, beside himself, "I know not if you have made a compact between you. I believe—for—I recognise you—you have frightened me—what do you want more?" Still the same silence prevailed.

"Gentlemen," said he, in a voice tremulous with emotion, "I call God to witness that whatever accident may occur is the fault of him on whom it shall fall."

He cocked his pistol, and fired at one of the four figures. None of them stirred. The unfortunate young man around whom they were planted ceased to distinguish any object, to hear any sound. His hand trembled—he made a last appeal.

"Another shot!" said he, in a broken voice: no reply. The second pistol was fired. The unhappy man looked, not one of the figures had stirred. His eyes turned from the object which had struck him to another object that he saw before him. It was his own balls returned to him. He gazed aghast and sank back lifeless.

The young gentlemen who had engaged in this adventure conceiving that they might find their antagonist difficult to deal with, had bribed his servant to take the balls out of his pistols. Each of them had one to throw to him, and this was done without his perceiving it, by the one at whom he fired.

LITERATURE OF THE BIBLE.

From Dr. Beecher's Lecture, before the Artizans of Cincinnati, on the republican tendencies of the Bible, we extract the following beautiful delineation of its intellectual attractions:

"The poetry of the Bible, who shall describe it without its inspiration? In originality, strength, beauty, variety, simplicity, pathos and fire, it stands unapproached. No sublimity can surpass that of the Bible; and no powerful imaginary, no beauty, unless another sun more glorious than our own were lighted up to be the symbol of Divinity, and other stars to fall like autumn leaves, and louder thunders to roar, and winds to wave, and mightier waves to roll. What shall the poet find who came after the Bible with which to reveal it?—Nothing remains. It is all upon the consecrated page.

The allegories of the Bible are finished specimens of that kind of writing; and its metaphors are, as Blair observes, what metaphors should be. Painting from nature and all its descriptive scenery surrounds us with the glowing reality. While we read, we behold the dark clouds begirt the mountain tops of Sinai, and the lightnings blaze, and the thunders speak, and the voice of the trumpet sounds long, and waxes loud. When "God came from Teman, and the holy one Peran, and his glory covered the heavens, and the earth was full of his praise: who does behold the brightness of the light, and his majesty where he stood and measured the earth, and his might, when he beheld and drove asunder the nations, and scattered the everlasting mountains; when the deep uttered its voice, and the sun and the moon stood still in their habitation? What other poet ever possessed an imagination that would set on fire the course of nature, or one that could wield the tremendous scenery of the elements, the symbol of omnipotence?

Who after Job, can describe the war horse—or the confused noise of the battle, of the warriors with garments rolled in blood? after Isaiah, or after David, the storm at sea, with the out cry of the mariner tossed on the mountain wave, reeling like the drunken man, and his wit's end, or his glad forgetfulness, when arrived in port? And who can draw now the harp notes of touching tenderness over fallen greatness and fallen friendship, like the lamentations of David over Saul and Jonathan? And where shall we find a pencil that has pourtrayed, or can pourtray, the desolation of captivity, of famine, and of war, to be compared with those contained in the lamentations of Jeremiah and those blessed days which, wrapt in future time, Isaiah saw? Who that reads is not also wrapt into future time—to behold that glorious sun which in a cloudless day arises and pours its effulgence on the mountain top and valley, hushing the voice of war—palsying the hands of rapine, and calling forth in a kind alliance, the fatling and the bear, the lion and the lamb, the leopard and the kid?

And as to the last day, it can scarcely be more vivid to the eye, than it is made now to the imagination by bright and powerful imagery. The great white throne, and Him that sits on it, from whose face the earth and heavens fled away, the elements in the mean time melting with fervent heat, and the trump of God sounding, and the earth and sea giving up the dead, to stand before the judgment seat of Christ.

Political History has been well styled the framework of literary history; for upon the vicissitudes of man's career in society, the cultivation of his mind has always exerted, and always must continue to exert, a predominant influence. What imports it to be conversant with the bare facts of Greek and Roman story? What imports it to know that an insignificant band of Spartans arrested the myriads of Persia, choking up with the countless carcasses of the barbarian host the defile through which they were pushing to trample Grecian power in the dust—that Athens became the sun of the Grecian system, from which radiated in all directions the light whose gorgeous reflection still glows on the firmament of memory—that Macedonian ambition and Macedonian ruthlessness destroyed the splended fabric which had been erected with so much labor and so much zeal—that the vast dominions of the great madman were converted into provinces of an empire whose sway was recognised from the rising to the setting sun,—that even this seemingly indestructible power at length crumbled into pieces at a mere touch of savage hands, like the dead body which has preserved the form and the aspect it presented in life, but falls into indiscriminate dust at the slightest contact with the external air? What imports it to study the follies, the degradation, the crimes, and even the virtues of our species, unless we understand the causes that produced them; and what causes could produce them, but the fluctuations of this ocean (as to denominate the mind) on whose ruffled waters, or on whose tempestuous billows, the bark of our existence either glides blithely and prosperously onwards, or is tossed and beaten and shattered, until the hope of our reaching a haven seems to sink beneath the cloud-clad waves?

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(*Continued from last week.*)

It will appear from the correspondence herewith submitted, that the Government of Russia declines a renewal of the fourth article of the convention of April, 1824, between the United States and His Imperial Majesty, by the third article of which it is agreed that "hereafter there shall not be formed by the citizens of the United States, or under the authority of the said States, any establishment upon the northwest coast of America, nor in any of the islands adjacent to the north, of 50° 40' of north latitude; and that in the same manner there shall be none formed by Russian subjects, or under the authority of Russia, South of the same parallel;" and by the 4th article, "that, during a term of ten years, counting from the signature of the present convention, the ships of both powers, or which belong to their citizens or subjects respectively, may reciprocally frequent, without any hindrance whatever, the interior seas, gulfs, harbors and creeks upon the coast mentioned in the preceding article, for the purpose of fishing and trading with the natives of the country." The reasons assigned for declining to renew the provisions of this article, are, briefly, that the only use made by our citizens of the privilege it secures to them, has been to supply the Indians with spiritous liquors, ammunition and fire-arms; that this traffic has been excluded from the Russian trade; and as the supplies furnished from the United States are injurious to the Russian establishments on the northwest coast, and calculated to produce complaint between the two Governments. His Imperial Majesty thinks it for the interest of both countries not to accede to the proposition made by the American Government for the renewal of the article last referred to.

The correspondence herewith communicated will show the grounds upon which we contend that the citizens of the United States have, independent of the provisions of the convention of 1834, a right to trade with the natives upon the coast in question, at unoccupied places, liable, however, it is admitted, to be at any time extinguished by the creation of Russian establishments at such points. This right is denied by the Russian Government, which asserts that, by the observation of the treaty of 1824, each party agreed to wave the general right to land on the vacant coasts on the respective sides of the degree of latitude referred to, and accepted, in lieu thereof the mutal privileges mentioned in the fourth article. The capital and tonnage employed by our citizens in their trade with the northwest coast of America, will, perhaps, on adverting to the official statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the last few years, be deemed too inconsiderable in amount to attract much attention; yet the subject may, in other respects, deserve the careful consideration of Congress.

I regret to state that the blockade of the principal ports on the eastern coast of Mexico, which in consequence of difference between that Republic and France was instituted in May last unfortunately continues, enforced by a competent French naval force, and is necessarily embarrassing to our own trade in the gulf, in common with that of other nations. Every disposition, however, is believed to exist on the part of the French Government, to render this measure as little onerous as practicable to the interest of the citizens of the United States, and to those of neutral commerce; and it is to be hoped an early settlement of the difficulties, between France and Mexico, will soon re-establish the harmonious relations formerly subsisting between them, and again open the ports of that Republic to the vessels of all friendly nations.

A convention for marking that part of the boundary between the United States and the Republic of Texas, which extends from the mouth of the Sabine to Red River, was concluded and signed at this city on the 25th of April last. It has since been ratified by both Governments; and seasonable measures will be taken to carry it into effect on the part of the United States.

The application of that Republic for admission into the Union, made in August, 1837, and which was declined for reasons already made known to you, has been formally withdrawn, as will appear from the accompanying copy of the note of the Minister Plenipotentiary of Texas, which was presented to the Secretary of State on the occasion of the exchange of the ratifications of the convention above mentioned.

Copies of the convention with Texas, of a commercial treaty concluded with the King of Greece, and of a similar treaty with the Peru-Bolivian Confederation, the ratifications of which have been recently exchanged, accompany this message for the information of Congress, and for such legislative enactments as may be found necessary or expedient, in relation to either of them.

To watch over and foster the interest of a gradually increasing and widely extended commerce; to guard the rights of American citizens, whom business, or pleasure, or other motives may tempt into distant climes, and at the same time to cultivate those sentiments of mutual respect and good will which experience has proved so beneficial in international intercourse, the Government of the United States has deemed it expedient, from time to time, to establish diplomatic connections with different foreign States, by the appointment of representatives to reside within their respective territories. I am gratified to be enabled to announce to you that, since the close of your last session, those relations have been opened under the happiest auspices, with Austria and the Two Sicilies; that the new nominations have been made in the respective missions of Russia, Brazil, Belgium, Sweden and Norway, to this country; and that a Minister Extraordinary has been received, accredited to this Government from the Argentine Confederation.

An exposition of the fiscal affairs of the Government and of their condition for the past year, will be made to you by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of January next, is estimated at $2,766,242.—The receipts of of the year, from customs and lands probably amount to $20,815,598. These usual sources of revenue have been increased by an issue of Treasury notes; of which less than eight millions of dollars, including interest and principal will be out standing at the end of the year, and by the sale of one of the bonds of the Bank of the United States, for $2.254,871. The aggregate of means from these and other sources, with the balance on hand on the 1st of January last, has been applied to the payment of appropriations by Congress. The whole expenditure for the year on their account, including the redemption of more than eight millions of Treasury notes, constitutes an aggregate of about forty millions of dollars, and will still leave in the Treasury the balance before stated.

Nearly eight millions of dollars of Treasury notes are to be paid during the coming year, in addition to the ordinary appropriations for the support of Government. For both these purposes, the resources of the Treasury will undoubtedly be sufficient, if the charges upon it are not increased beyond the annual estimates. No excess, however, is likely to exist; nor can the postponed instalment of the surplus revenue be deposited with the States, nor any considerable appropiations beyond the estimates be made, without causing a deficiency in the Treasury. The great caution, advisable at all times, of limited appropiations to the wants of the public service, is rendered necessary at present by the prospective and rapid reduction of the tariff; while the vigilant jealousy, evidently excited among the people by the occurrence of the last few years, assures us that they expect from their representatives, and will sustain them in the exercise of the most rigid economy. Much can be effected by postponing appropiations not immediately required for the ordinary public service, or for any pressing emergency; and much by reducing the expenditures where the entire and immediate accomplishment of the objects in view is not indispensable.

When we call to mind the recent and extreme embarrassments produced by extensive issues of bank paper, aggravated by the unforseen withdrawal of much foreign capital, and the inevitable derangement arising from the distribution of the surplus revenue among the states as required by Congress, and consider the heavy expenses incurred by the removal of Indian tribes; by the military operations in Florida: and on account of the unusually large appropriations made at the last two annual sessions Congress for other objects; we have striking evidence, in the present efficient state of our finances, of the abundant resources of the country to fulfil all its obligations. Nor is it less gratifying to find that the general business of the community, deeply affected as it has been, is reviving with additional vigor, chastened by the lessons of the past, and animated by the hopes of the future. By the curtailment of paper issues; by curbing the sanguine and adventurous spirit of speculation; and by the honorable application of all available means to the fulfilment of obligations, confidence has been restored both at home and abroad, and ease and facility secured to all the operations of trade.

The agency of the Government in producing these results has been as efficient as its powers and means permitted. By withholding from the States the deposite of the fourth instalment, and leaving several millions at long credits with the banks, principally in one section of the country, and more immediately beneficial to it, and at the same time aiding the banks and communities in other sections, by postponing the payment of bonds for duties to the amount of between four and five millions of dollars; by an issue of Treasury notes as a means to enable the Government to meet the consequences of their indulgences, but affording, at the same time, facilities for remittance and exchange; and by steadily declining to employ as general depositories of the public revenues, or receive the notes of all banks which refused to redeem them with specie; by these measures, aided by the favorable action of some of the banks, and by the support and co-operation of a large portion of the community, we have witnessed an early resumption of specie payments in our great commercial capital, promptly followed in almost every part of the United States. This result has been alike salutary to the true interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures; to public morals, respect for the laws, and that confidence between man and man which is so essential in all our social relations.

The contrast between the suspension of 1814 and that of 1837 is most striking. The short duration of the latter, the prompt restoration of business; the evident benefits resulting from an adherence by the Government to the constitutional standard of value, instead of sanctioning the suspension by the receipt of irredeemable paper; and the advantages derived from the large amount of specie introduced into the country previous to 1837, afford a valuable illustration of the true policy of the Government in such a crisis. Nor can the comparison fail to remove the impression that a national bank is necessary in such emergencies. Not only were specie payments resumed without its aid, but exchanges have also been more rapidly restored than when it existed, thereby showing that private capital, enterprise and prudence are fully adequate to these ends. On all these points experience seems to have confirmed the views heretofore submitted to Congress. We have been saved the mortification of seeing the distresses of the community for the third time seized on to fasten upon the country so dangerous an institution; and we may also hope that the business of individuals will hereafter be relieved from the injurious ef-

fects of a [illegible] support. The [illegible] in meeting [illegible] expenditure, [illegible] pay to increase [illegible] expenditures and [illegible] ate panic and [illegible] its own designs; the [illegible] its far greater power [illegible] in regard to the local [illegible] tions of Government [illegible] requests but appropriate [illegible] tional bank was first [illegible] firmed by humiliating [illegible] through which we have [illegible] how little our [illegible] tures, or finances, really [illegible] what dangers are [illegible] or, I trust, never to be [illegible] people upon their Government [illegible] individuals not responsible [illegible] able abuses.

My conviction of the [illegible] lative provisions for the [illegible] ment of the public money [illegible] gard to the measures [illegible] plishment of them [illegible] mitted to you. These [illegible] recent events; and, in the [illegible] and experience urge [illegible] propriety. I feel it my [illegible] ference to the continue [illegible] invite your attention to [illegible]

With the exception of [illegible] the few banks still employed [illegible] the amounts received [illegible] considerable exceptions [illegible] also, have, since the [illegible] payments by the depositories [illegible] disbursed by the Treasurer [illegible] gal powers, subject to the [illegible] Secretary of the Treasury. [illegible] fining more specifically, and [illegible] the exercise of this wise [illegible] cretion has been already [illegible]

A change in the office of [illegible] principal ports, has brought to [illegible] of the gravest character, the [illegible] will be laid before you in a [illegible] Secretary of the Treasury. [illegible] the accompanying documents [illegible] the weekly returns of the [illegible] rently exhibited, throughout [illegible] tion of the affairs entrusted [illegible] It, however, now appears that [illegible] tracting the public money [illegible] ment, and continued to do so, [illegible] creasing the amount, for the term of [illegible] seven years, embracing a portion of the [illegible] ring which the public [illegible] the Bank of the United States, the [illegible] the State bank deposite system [illegible] his retirement from office, [illegible] substantially failed, in consequence [illegible] sion of specie payments.

The way in which this [illegible] concealed, and the steps taken [illegible] States, as far as practicable, [illegible] be presented to you. The case [illegible] peratively claims the attention [illegible] furnishes the stronger motive [illegible] of a more severe and [illegible] keeping and disbursement [illegible] than any that has heretofore [illegible]

It seems proper, at all [illegible] enactment, similar to that [illegible] application of public money [illegible] ment to private uses, should be made a felony, and visited with severe and [illegible] punishment. This is already, in effect, the law in regard to the mint, and has been productive of the most salutary results. Whatever system is adopted, such an enactment would be wise as an independent measure, since much of the public money must, in its collection and ultimate disbursement, pass twice through the hands of public officers, in whatever manner they are interminately kept. The government, it must be admitted, has been from the commencement comparatively fortunate in this respect. But the appointing power cannot always be well advised in its selections, and the experience of every country has shown that public officers are not at all times proof against temptation. It is a duty, therefore, which the government owes, as well to the interests committed to its care as to the officers themselves, to provide every guard against transgressions of this character, that is consistent with reason and humanity. Congress cannot be too jealous of the conduct of those who are entrusted with the public money, and I shall at all times be disposed to encourage a watchful discharge of this duty. If a more direct co-operation on the part of Congress, in the supervision of the officers entrusted with the custody and application of the public money is deemed desirable, it will give me pleasure to assist in the establishment of any judicious and constitutional plan by which that object may be accomplished. You will, in your wisdom, determine upon the propriety of adopting such a plan, and upon the measure necessary to its effectual execution. When the late Bank of the United States was incorporated, and made the depository of the public moneys, a right was reserved to that body, the books and proceedings of the Bank. In one of the states whose banking institutions are supposed to rank among the first in point of stability, they are subjected to constant examination by commissioners appointed for that purpose, and much of the success of its banking system is ascribed to this watchful supervision. The same course would, so, in view of its beneficial operation, be adopted by an adjoining state, favorably known for the care it has always bestowed upon whatever relates to its financial concerns. I submit to your consideration whether a committee of Congress might not be profitably employed in inspecting, at such intervals as might be deemed proper, the affairs and accounts of officers entrusted with the custody of the

Treasury will lay before you

[illegible] After the collec-

public moneys had been for so

and made subsidiary to, the

, a return to the simple

of the constitution could

and free discussion eli-

has ever characterized their

were relied upon for a

the question. Already has

important point at least—the

public money to private purpo-

There is no reason to sup-

upon that branch of the subject

by a difference of opinion,

cordial support of a large majority

The connection which formerly

the Government and banks was in re-

both, as well as to the general inter-

largely. It aggravated the disaster

of commercial intercourse,

and additional means

speculations, the disappointments

the country into convulsions of panic,

violence and bloodshed. The in-

bank credits, which was the nat-

the command of the revenues of the State,

unbounded license in every

enterprise, seduced industry from its regular

by the hope of abundance with-

the social state by tempting

into the vortex of speculation

while spreading influence impeded also the

of the Government, curtailed its useful opera-

the fulfilment of its obligations, and

with the execution of the laws.—

and oppressive taxes are the natu-

such a connection, since they in-

of those who are allowed to use the

and make it their interest that money

and expenditures multiplied.—

a concentrated money power is tempted

its native agent in political affairs, and all

shown on which side that influence

. We deceive ourselves if we suppose

found asserting and supporting the

of the community at large, in opposition to the

of the few.

A government whose distinguishing characteris-

to a diffusion and equalization of its benefits

burdens, the advantage of individuals will be aug-

at the expense of the mass of the people. Nor

the nature of combinations for the acquisition of

influence to confine their interference to the

for which they were originally formed.—

to extend it to other matters, is, on the

consequently too strong to be resisted.—

in the direction of public affairs, of the

at large, is, therefore, in no slight danger

unfairly and injuriously affected by giving to

comparatively small, but very efficient class, a direct

exclusive personal interest in so important a por-

the legislation of Congress as that which relates

custody of the public moneys. If laws acting

private interests cannot always be avoided, they

be confined within the narrowest limits, and

whenever possible, to the Legislatures of the States.

and thus restricted, they lead to combinations of

associations, foster an influence necessarily

, and turn the fair course of legislation to sinis-

ends, rather than to objects that advance public lib-

and promote the general good.

The whole subject now rests with you, and I cannot

suppress a hope that some definite measure will be

finally in the present session.

It will not, I am sure, be deemed out of place for me

here to remark, that the declaration of my views in op-

position to the policy of employing banks as deposito-

ries of the Government funds, cannot justly be construed

as indications of hostility, official or personal, to those

institutions; or to repeat, in this form, and in connex-

ion with this subject, opinions which I have uniformly

entertained, and on all proper occasions expressed.—

Though always opposed to their creation in the form of

exclusive privileges, and, as a State magistrate, aiming

by appropriate legislation, to secure the community

against the consequences of their occasional mismanage-

ment, I have yet ever wished to see them protected in

the exercise of rights conferred by law, and have never

doubted their utility, when properly managed, in pro-

moting the interests of trade, and through that channel,

the other interests of the community. To the General

Government they present themselves merely as State

institutions, having no necessary connection with its

legislation or its administration. Like other State

establishments, they may be used or not in conducting

the affairs of the Government, as public policy and the

general interests of the Union may seem to require.—

The only safe or proper principle upon which their in-

tercourse with the Government can be regulated, is that

which regulates their intercourse with the private citi-

zen—the conferring of mutual benefits. When the

Government can accomplish a financial operation better

with the aid of the banks than without, it should be at

liberty to seek that aid as it would the services of a pri-

vate banker, or other capitalists or agents, giving the

preference to those who will serve it on the best terms.

Nor can there ever exist an interest in the officers of

the General Government, as such, inducing them to

embarrass or annoy the State Banks any more than to

incur the hostility of any other class of State institu-

tions, or of private citizens. It is not in the nature of

things that hostility to those institutions can spring from

this source, or any opposition to their course of business,

except when they themselves depart from the objects

of their creation, and attempt to usurp powers not con-

ferred upon them, or to usurp the standard of value es-

tablished by the constitution. While opposition to their

regular operations cannot exist in this quarter, resistance

to any attempt to make the Government dependent up-

on them for the successful administration of public af-

fairs, is a matter of duty, as I trust it ever will be of in-

clination, no matter from what motive or consideration

the attempt may originate.

It is no more than just to the banks to say, that, in

the late emergency, most of them firmly resisted the

strongest temptations to extend their paper issues,

when apparently sustained in a suspension of specie

payments by public opinion, even though in some cases

invited by legislative enactments. To this honorable

course, aided by the resistance of the General Govern-

ment, acting in obedience to the constitution and laws

of the United States, to the introduction of an irredeem-

able paper medium, may be attributed, in a great de-

gree, the speedy restoration of our currency to a sound

state, and the business of the country to its wonted pros-

perity. The banks have but to continue in the same

safe course, and be content in their appropriate sphere,

to avoid all interference from the General Government,

and to derive from it all the protection and benefits

which it bestows on other State establishments, on the

One subject of [illegible] at this [illegible]

date, to [illegible] regard to [illegible] the Public

lands, has not been [illegible] to enable me to pre-

sent any views upon the efficacy of its provisions to

carry out the wise and liberal policy of the Government

in this respect. There is, however, the best reason to

anticipate favorable results from its operation. The re-

commendations formerly submitted to you, in respect to

a graduation of the price of the Public Lands, remain to

be finally acted upon. Having found no reason to change

the views then expressed, your attention to them is again

respectfully requested.

Every proper exertion has been made, and will be

continued, to carry out the wishes of Congress in rela-

tion to the tobacco trade, as indicated in the several re-

solutions of the House of Representatives and the legis-

lation of the two branches. A favorable impression has,

I trust, been made in the different foreign countries to

which particular attention has been directed, and al-

though we cannot hope for an early change in their poli-

cy, as in many of them a convenient and large revenue

is derived from monopolies in the fabrication and sale of

this article, yet, as these monopolies are rarely injurious

to the people where they are established, and the reve-

nues derived from them may be less injuriously and with

equal facility obtained from another and a liberal sys-

tem of administration, we cannot doubt that our efforts

will be eventually crowned with success, if persisted in

with temperate firmness, and sustained by prudent legis-

lation.

In recommending to Congress the adoption of the ne-

cessary provisions at this session for taking the next cen-

sus, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United

States, the suggestion presents itself whether the scope

of the measure might not be usefully extended by caus-

ing it to embrace authentic statistical returns of the great

interests specially intrusted to, or necessarily effected

by, the legislation of Congress.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War

presents a satisfactory account of the state of the army

and of the several branches of the public service confi-

ded to the superintendence of that officer.

The law increasing and organizing the military es-

tablishment of the United States has been nearly car-

ried into effect, and the army has been extensively and

usefully employed during the past season

I would again call to your notice the subjects con-

nected with and essential to the military defences of the

country, which were submitted to you at the last session:

but which were not acted upon, as is supposed, for want

of time. The most important of them is the organiza-

tion of the militia on the maratime and inland frontiers.

This measure is deemed important, as it is believed that

it will furnish an effective volunteer force in aid of the

regular army, and may form the basis for a general sys-

tem of organization for the entire militia of the United

States. The erection of a national foundry and gun-

powder manufactory, and one for making small arms,

the latter to be situated at some point west of the Alle-

ghany mountains, all appear to be of sufficient import-

ance to be again urged upon your attention.

The plan proposed by the Secretary of War for the

distribution of the forces of the United States in time of

peace, is well calculated to promote regularity and

economy in the fiscal administration of the service, to

preserve the discipline of the troops, and to render them

available for the maintenance of the peace and tran-

quillity of the country. With this view, likewise, I

recommend the adoption of the plan presented by that

officer for the defence of the western frontier. The

preservation of the lives and property of our fellow-citi

zens who are settled upon that border country, as well

as the existence of the Indian population, which might

be tempted by our want of preparation to rush on their

own destruction and attack the white settlements, all

seem to require that this subject should be acted upon

without delay, and the War Department authorized to

place that country in a state of complete defence against

an assault from the numerous and warlike tribes which

are congregated on that border.

It affords me sincere pleasure to be able to apprize

you of the entire removal of the Cherokee Nation of In-

dians to their new homes west of the Mississippi. The

measures authorized by Congress at its last session, with

a view to the long standing controversy with them, have

had the happiest effects. By an agreement concluded

with them by the commanding General in that country,

who has performed the duties assigned to him on the

occasion with commendable energy and humanity, their

removal has been principally under the conduct of their

own chiefs, and they have emigrated without any ap-

parent reluctance.

The successful accomplishment of this important ob-

ject; the removal, also, of the entire Creek Nation, with

the exception of a small number of fugitives amongst

the Seminoles in Florida; the progress already made

towards a speedy completion of the removal of the

Chickasaws, the Choctaws, the Pottawatamies, the

Otawas, and the Chippewas, with the extensive purcha-

ses of Indian lands during the present year, have ren-

dered the speedy and successful result of the long es-

tablished policy of the Government upon the subject of

Indian affairs, entirely certain. The occasion is, there-

fore, deemed a proper one to place this policy in such a

point of view as will exonerate the Government of the

United States from the undeserved reproach which has

been cast upon it through several successive adminis-

trations. That a mixed occupancy of the same territo-

ry, by the white and red man, is incompatible with the

safety or happiness of either, is a position in respect to

which there has long since ceased to be room for a dif-

ference of opinion. Reason and experience have alike

demonstrated its impracticability.

The bitter fruits of every attempt heretofore to over-

come the barriers interposed by nature, have only been

destruction, both physical and moral, to the Indians;

dangerous conflicts of authority between the Federal

and State Governments; and detriment to the individu-

al prosperity of the citizen, as well as the general im-

provement of the country. The remedial policy, the

principles of which were settled more than thirty years

ago, under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, consists

in an extinction, for a fair consideration, of the title of

all the lands still occupied by the Indians within the

States and Territories of the United States; their re-

moval to a country west of the Mississippi, much more

extensive, and better adapted to their condition than

that on which they reside; the guarantee to them, by

the United States, of their exclusive possession of that

country forever, exempt from all intrusions by white

men, with ample provisions for their security against

external violence and internal dissensions, and the ex

tension to them of suitable facilities for their advance

ment in civilization. This has not been the policy of

particular administrations only, but of each in succession

since the first attempt to carry it out under that of Mr.

Monroe. All have labored for its accomplishment, only

with different degrees of success. The manner of its

execution has, it is true, from time to time, given rise

to conflicts of opinion and unjust imputations; but in

respect to the wisdom and necessity of the policy itself,

there has not, from the beginning, existed a doubt in

the mind of any calm, judicious, disinterested friend of

the Indian race, accustomed to reflection and enlight-

ened by experience.

Occupying the double character of contractor on its

own account, and guardian for the parties contracted

with, it was hardly to be expected that the dealings of

the Federal Government with the Indian tribes would

escape misrepresentation. That there occurred in the

earliest settlement of this country, as in all others,

where the civilized race has succeeded to the possessions

of the savage, instances of oppression and fraud on the

part of the former, there is too much reason to believe.

No such offences can, however, be justly charged upon

this Government since it became free to pursue its own

course. Its dealings with the Indian tribes have been

just and friendly throughout; its efforts for their civili-

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

...N CAROLINIAN
SALISBURY:
... Evening, December 20, 1838.

...INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

...body closed its deliberations on Friday ... after a Session of five days. For a ... account of all that was said and done, ... is referred to this proceedings which ... this week;—a more detailed report ... drawn up by the Senior Editor of this ... and sent us from Raleigh, but for want ... we have been compelled to condense it, ... nothing material. By reference to the ... it will be observed that schemes, *multi-...rious*, were proposed for the aggrandize-... the good old North State, some of them ...ing, at least, the attraction of novelty. Take ...l together, and there is as pretty a display ...ike, steamboat, and Rail Road facilities—..., as we would desire to see. Most devout-... we hope that it may not eventuate as other ... before it have, *vox et preterea nihil*, in ... English,—all talk.

...e are told that this Convention was altogeth-... able, patriotic, and talented assembly,—its ...mendations are before the people, let them ... and act,—one thing is clear,—North Caro-...nust live, or die, she cannot continue to strug-... in her half breathing state,—and we believe ... people are now, more than they ever have ...alive to the question,—and would approve a ...liberal, and decided action; the Legislature ...hold the responsibility,—let them not fail to ...harge the trust.—North Carolina calls, with ...voice of a suffering parent, upon her children, ...id,—pointing to the fruits of enterprize in her ... States, she implores them by their own ..., as well as for her preservation, to shake off ...fetters of a dreamy slumber, and seize on the ...nt as a propitious moment for action.

"And he that falters is no son of mine."

...here seems at present to be some reason for ...ticipating better things hereafter,—we trust that ... this time, a new era in our State character ...to be dated;—a few steps will bear us beyond ...precincts of "sleepy hollow,"—and once freed ...its drowsy influence,—we shall be ourselves ...

CONGRESS

...has not yet transacted any business of great im-...tance. Mr. Adams commenced early his ope-...ns for the season, in the same fanatical and ri-...lous vein as formerly, on Abolition, and kin-...d subjects, pushing every thing as usual, to an ...me. It is a melancholy sight, to look upon ...conduct of this old man, who was once honored ...the gift of the first office in our country,—...owful to see how he has fallen from his high ..., and become in his old age, and dotage as a ...king-stock,—and worse, a tool for madmen, ...fools.

"To what base uses may we come at last!"

...Some resolutions on the subject of Abolition have ...lately introduced concerning which we had ...ded to make a few comments, but must defer ... matter.

...The Washington letter writers of some of the ..."big" papers at the North say, that without ...shadow of a doubt, the Sub-Treasury bill, will ... Congress this Session.

...Resolutions have been introduced into the Senate ...conformity with that part of the President's ...sage, which advises the use of the public mo-... by officers of the Government, to be made a ..., an offence subject to ignominious punish-...

...We noticed in our last, the occurrence of dis-...ful and riotous scenes at the Capitol of Penn-..., remarking at the same time that our ... were one-sided, and perhaps exaggerated; ..., this turns out to be the fact,—there was ...eral prevalence of mob law, and violence in ...Town,—as the certificate of the high Sheriff ...county declares,—but there was, an out-... of the civil law, in disturbing and breaking ...Legislative bodies by forcible entrance of a ... into the Capitol, by which the members were ... from their seats, and the Legislative body ...ed.

...The uproar has been quieted, and matters were, ...the last accounts settling down into their usual, ...proper channel.

...Mr. Patrick Noble, of Abbeville District, ...was elected by the Legislature of South Caro-...Governor for the two years ensuing, the vote ...for Mr. Noble 96,—for Col. Elmore 58.—...Thomas Smith, of Darlington, was elected ...Lieut Governor by a majority of one vote ...Mr. B. K. Henegan, of Marlborough.

...Thomas H. Benton has been re-elected to the ...United States Senate by the Missouri Legislature ...six years from the 4th of March next.

...A bill to incorporate a Company for the con-...tion of a Rail Road from the termination of ...Raleigh Road on the North Carolina line to ...Junction with the Lexington, Cincinnati and ...Maysville Rail-Road at Columbia" has been in-...duced into the Ho. Co. House of Representa-...by Mr. Elmore.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Very little business of importance has been done lately in the Legislature.

On Monday, Dec. 10th, in the Senate, the Bill to divide the county of Orange, was after considerable debate, rejected—25 votes, to 21.

Tuesday, House of Commons, the bill to establish the county of McDowell was read the second time and rejected—vote 53, to 55.

A bill was presented to authorize the receipt of South Carolina, and Virginia notes at the Treasury.

Wednesday, House of Commons, the bill to establish Cleveland county was read a third time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to establish a new county, by the name of Stanly, was rejected.

Friday, Senate, the bill to incorporate the Lexington Manufacturing Company passed its third reading, after an unsuccessful attempt by Mr. Morehead, to strike out the clause making the private property of the Stockholders liable.

In House of Commons, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to adjourn *sine die*, on the 31st instant.

☞ We received some time since, through the politeness of a friend, the addresses of *President Morrison*, and *Professor Sparrow*, of Davidson College, delivered on the occasion of their inauguration last Summer,—our engagements have not permitted time for an examination, such as we intended, and yet hope to give them,—but we have learned from others who have read them, and do not doubt, that they are in every respect, such as might be expected from the acknowledged high ability, and talent of the authors.

The Legislature of Alabama met on the 3d inst. Mr. Calhoun of Dallas was elected President of the Senate, and Mr. McClung of Madison Speaker of the House.

A Free Banking law, very similar to that of New York, has lately passed the House of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature, and was expected to pass the Senate.

Farmers' Register.—The December number of this publication reached us at its regular period, the first of the month, but owing to a press of matter, the notice of its contents has been deferred. The present number contains the last of a series on the culture of silk, which have comprised valuable information on this interesting subject, worth of itself, more than the subscription price ($5) of the Register for a year. We have frequently taken occasion to direct the attention of our readers to the sterling value of this publication;—a work edited with so much ability needs only to be known, that its worth may be appreciated. A glance at the table of contents—which we give below—will show the interesting details of each number.

Original Communications.—Treatise on the culture of silk (No. 3 and last;) The comparative unfitness of the Northern States for the morus multicaulis; Some of the blessings of emigrating to the North-Western States; Address to the Agricultural Society of Cumberland; Address to the Agricultural Society of Rockbridge; Rough field-notes, No. I.; Curious extracts from the ancient laws of Virginia, with remarks; Unrotted leaves as manure; Singular and fatal disease of horses; A suggestion for improving chimneys; The Norfolk Commercial Convention and its proceedings; The corn and smaller crops of Nansemond Monthly commercial report; To correspondents.

Selections.—On building and filling ice-houses; The forests of America; Indian rubber, or Caoutchouc; Antiseptic property of honey; Notice of Joyce's apparatus for heating by steam; Agricultural societies and cattle shows; Cursory remarks on East Florida in 1838; The milk-sickness, or puking complaint of the West; Spanish cheese pumpkin; Premiums awarded by the Agricultural Society of Albemarle; Glander's communicated from a horse to a man; Sinking of drained swamp land; Comparative expense of oxen and horses; Fish as manure; Sheep husbandry of R. K. Meade, dec.; Directions for making compost manure of peat, by Lord Meadowbank; Construction and filling of ice-houses; Essays on the proper size of farms; Cleaning neat cattle; Kentucky cattle; Silk Culture; Preservation of the potato; Silk Culture; Removing mulberry trees; Soup; Planting fruit trees.

[*From our Fayetteville Correspondence.*]

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1838.

Quite a fair business has been done this week. Produce continues to come in freely and farmers are realizing very fair prices for almost every thing brought to market. Cotton has come in more freely this week. We notice sales 9½, 10¼, a 11 as the quality varies. Flour $6 50 a 7 50; Corn 80 cents; Oats 50; Flaxseed $1 50 a 1 55.—Sales at auction this week, embracing Dry Goods, several Boxes Northern Saddles, Hats, Shoes, &c.; also, a quantity (to-day) of Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Arrived, Monday 10th, Steamer Henrietta, Capt. Rush, with boat Nelson in tow, with full freight, consisting of Dry Goods, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, &c., &c., for merchants here, and in the country, among which we notice Lash & Co., J. & W. Murphy, D. Fraley, Mastin & Gray, McAdoo & Scott, T. Linebeck, Cress & Boger, Andrew Hunt, and others.

Departed, Dec. 11th, Steamer Henrietta with cotton, flour, flaxseed, &c.; also, on the 13th, boat Nelson with full load as above, for merchants in this place.

The Henrietta (steamer) with Post-Boy and Messenger in tow are on the way up, expected to-night, having salt, sugar, molasses, &c., &c., for merchants here and in the country, among which are, J. & W. Murphy, T. Ash, McDoo & Scott, A. Moore, Jno. Morrison, M. Brown, and others.

The brig Despatch was just into Wilmington when the mail left on yesterday.

[Letter from the editor continued.]

* * * * * * * * *

The Delegates to the Convention assembled in the Methodist Church in Raleigh on Monday the 10th inst.

The Convention being organized, the President addressed the body in an eloquent and appropriate manner, setting forth the objects of the Convention, and urging with patriotic zeal the necessity of harmony and co-operation on the part of the members in order to effect the objects for which they had convened.

It was a happy effort delivered in a dignified and impressive manner, and was received with universal applause.

The members present were 149, but it is expected that there will be 20 or 30 more in attendance to-morrow.

Thus far every thing wears a cheering aspect. The members, one and all, are in high spirits, and were we to judge from the social intercourse and harmonious action which prevailed to-day, much may be expected from their deliberations.

A more intelligent and patriotic Body has seldom assembled in North Carolina. It combines wisdom, talent, and practical knowledge. Several Engineers are in attendance; among the number is Maj. McNeil, of whom North Carolina may well be proud.

There were 37 counties represented, and 28 unrepresented, but it is expected that several more will be added to the list to-morrow.

I repeat, from such an assemblage, (coming as it does from every Section, and representing all the separate and distinct interests of the State,) North Carolina may expect *much*, nay *all* that the friends of Internal Improvement can possibly hope for. If, however, contrary to hope and anticipation; the Convention adjourns without agreeing upon any important system, or, in the event of a concurrence on the part of the Convention, recommending some general State project to the people and the Legislature, and the Legislature does not respond to the measure and the wishes of the people,—mark the prediction, "Rip Van Winkle" sleeps forever.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

Monday, December 10, 1838.

On motion of Col. Robert Macnamara, of Rowan, the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders was appointed President, and John Winslow, Esq., of Cumberland, and Gen. Jas. Cook, of Davie, Secretaries.

A pertinent and appropriate address was delivered by Judge Saunders on taking the chair.—Delegates to the number of 155—representing 37 counties were present.

On motion of Lewis D. Henry Esq,—a general Committee consisting of one member from each Congressional District, was ordered to be appointed,—to take into consideration such propositions as should be submitted to the Convention.—The following Delegates were then appointed:

E. L. Winslow, Dr. J. W. Hawkins, Dr. M. M. Orr, T. H. Walker, Gen. Edmund Jones, Thos. Clingman, Col. Robt. Macnamara, Jeremiah Lippitt, Dr. J. A. Foulkes, John H. Bryan, Hon. W. B. Shepard, Geo. S. Holley, Jas. W. Bryan.

On motion of J. A. McRae, a Committee of 5 was appointed to prepare, and report Rules of order for the government of the Convention,

Appointed, J. A. McRae, Hugh McQueen, Thos. L. Clingman, F. C. Hill, D Andrews.

On successive motions, Gen. Jas. Owen, Maj. Wm. Gibbs McNeil, Hon. Wm. B. Shepard, Dr. J. W. Hawkins, Col. A. Joyner, Mr. J. H. Dickerson, and Mr. Herron, were invited to take seats in the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Palmer, the proceedings of the citizens of Caswell and Person in regard to a liberal system of Internal Improvement, and the improvement of Dan and Roanoke rivers were read and referred to the general Committee.

The Convention then adjourned untill Tuesday 11 o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 11*th.*

The Convention met according to adjournment. Delegates from Person, Granville, and Cumberland appeared and took their seats.

The Committee appointed to draft Rules, reported, report adopted with a slight amendment offered by Mr. Gaston.

Resolutions were then offered by Dr. Herndon, and on his motion referrred to the General Committee.

1st that proper aid should be extended to those works now in progress, by the State, subscribing to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road $500,000 on such conditions as the Legislature may think proper, and by advancing to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail-Road the remaining Instalment due by the State without waiting for the payment of that first due from individuals.

2dly. Recommending to the Legislature to take on the part of the State, three-fourths of the stock in the Fayetteville and Western Rail-Road, and two fifths of the stock in the Raleigh and Columbia Rail-Road.

Mr. Bennet offered resolutions which were referred to the General Committee:

1. That our Legislative Bodies regarding the interest of the whole State, should lay aside all sectional feelings and partialities as having a tendency to frustrate every scheme for the general advancement of the States' prosperity.

2. That those works of Improvement, which will conduce most to the benefit of the State at large, ought to be first undertaken.

3. That the Convention recommend, among other works in which the state should take a zealous interest, the opening of Nagshead Inlet at the Albemarle sound.

4. That the opening of Nagshead Inlet will be source of great revenue to the State, and all who embark capital in the enterprize,—it is therefore recommended to the General Assembly as a work in which the funds of the State may be profitably invested.

5. That the Legislature, will, in the opinion of the Convention, act in conformity to the wishes of a large majority of their constituents, by requesting our Senators, and Representatives in Congress to lay the subject before their respective bodies,

Mr. Arundell offered a resolution which was referred as others.

That the Convention inquire into the expediency of recommending the Legislature the passing an act for the construction of a Rail Road from some point on Beaufort Harbor in a direct line to intersect the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and of extending to said road the patronage of the State.

Dr. Andrews, offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee.

That the Convention recommend for consideration, the expediency of building a Rail Road from the Wilmington and Raleigh road, in the city of Raleigh—along the route surveyed by the United States Engineer in 1834,—and recommend to the Assembly that the patronage of the State be granted to the same.

Mr. Drake offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee.

That the Convention recommend for the consideration of the Legislature, the expediency of incorporating a Company to construct a Rail Road from Henderson depot, or some other point on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road to some point on the Charleston and Louisville Rail Road in the South Western part of the State. And that the Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending to such corporation Banking privilege.

Mr. McQueen offered a resolution, which was referred;

That in providing facilities for the commercial relief of the people of the State, it is expedient to construct a Rail Road from the extreme Western counties by the way of Fayetteville to Beaufort.

Mr. Leach offered a resolution, which was referred:

That the Convention recommend to the Legislature a central Rail Road running from Beaufort to Raleigh, and thence a good Turn-pike road, continuing Westward to intersect the Charleston and Louisville Rail Road.

Mr. Benguin offered a resolution, which was referred;

That the Convention do recommend to the Legislature the appropriation of $5,000 for the thorough examination of the Neuse, and Trent rivers from their confluence to Smithfield on the Neuse, and Trenton on the Trent, and that a farther appropriation of $50,000 be recommended for removing obstructions in these rivers and rendering them navigable for steamboats of 3 and 4 feet draft.

Mr. Avery offered a resolution, which was referred:

That the Convention inquire into the expediency of constructing a Rail Road from Raleigh to intersect the Charleston and Louisville Rail Road at the most eligible point.

Mr. Murchison offered a resolution, which was referred:

That the Convention recommend the renewal of the charter of the Raleigh and Fayetteville Rail Road Company, and a subscription on the part of the State of two-fifths of the capital stock of the same.

On motion, the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock, Wednesday morning.

Wednesday Dec. 12.

Convention met according to adjournment.

Delegates, from Granville and Wayne counties appeared, and took their Seats.

General Cook offered a resolution, which was referred:

That the General Committee inquire into the expediency of constructing a Rail-Road from the most eligible point, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, by Fayetteville, to a point on the Yadkin river above the mouth of Abbot's creek; thence, by two branches one through the counties of Lincoln and Rutherford to the Charleston and Louisville Rail Road—the other to Wilkesboro, and that the committee also enquire into the expediency of constructing a Rail Road from some other point on the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, by or near the city of Raleigh, to connect with the above mentioned Rail Road, at or near Evans Ferry on Deep River in Chatham county.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, which was referred:

That the constructing of a Turnpike, be recommended to the Legislature—commencing at Henderson depot on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and running through the counties of Granville, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and Wilkes—terminating at the Blue Ridge.

Mr. McQueen, offered a resolution, which was referred:

That the General Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, by the way of Haywood in Chatham, and Carthage in Moore to Columbia, South Carolina, and also a Rail Road, by the way of Chapel Hill, Hillsboro, and Greensboro to Salem.

Mr. J. H. Bryan from the Gen. Committee, made a report, which was read, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Haywood ordered that a Committee of 3 be appointed to ascertain and report the present available funds of the State, and what will be required to carry out the schemes of Internal Improvement in accordance with the plan recommended in the report of the Committee, and to estimate as nearly as possible, the probable cost of each of the works recommended by the report.

After the appointment of the Committee, the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock on Thursday.

Thursday, Dec. 13.

Convention met according to adjournment.

Delegates from Orange, Granville, and Bertie, appeared and took their seats.

Mr. Avery offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee of 3.

That the committee who were appointed to inquire into the probable cost of completing the various schemes of Internal Improvement comprised in the Report of the convention of 13 be instructed farther to inquire as to the probable amount requisite for extending a Rail Road from a point on the Yadkin River to intersect either the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road about to be constructed as an extension of the Fayetteville and Yadkin Rail Road or the continuation of a road, more central as either of those schemes may meet the approbation of the convention.

Mr. Palmer, from the committee of 5, reported in relation to the Dan and Roanoke rivers—report laid on the table.

Mr. Griswood presented a communication from Thomas Kennedy, of Wayne, which was read and laid upon the Table.

Mr. Haywood from the Committee of three made a report, which was read.

The Convention then went into a Committee of the whole,—for the consideration of the report of the General Committee—and of the select committee of three,—A. F. Gaston, Esq. in the chair.

Mr. Clingman offered a resolution as an amendment of the report of the General Committee.

That the General Assembly be requested to charter a company to construct a Rail Road from a point on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road by Fayetteville to the Western part of the State, and that the State take four fifths, the stock in said road, provided nevertheless that it is expedient to construct first the portion of the road, between Fayetteville and the Yadkin. Resolutions afterwards withdrawn.

...Commercial and ... went into a Committee ... tion Res. in the Chair.

The day was ... part of the Gen. Committee.

The Committee then ... lowing resolutions, by ...

1. *Resolved*, That the ... report of their Committee ... of Improvement ... transfer of the State ... views of the Committee ... accommodate them to ... State, a loan of two ... and dollars credit to be ...

2. That in the prosecution ... the Convention recommend ... tions, to wit:

1st. A loan of credit of the ... 000 to the Raleigh and Gaston ... ny; a subscription of four-fifths ... State to the Fayetteville and ... and a like subscription of two-... for a road from Raleigh to ...

2d. A Rail Road from ... connect with the Wilmington ... Road, and a subscription of ... tal stock by the State. ... the foot of Albemarle Sound; ... a company for that purpose ... four-fifths of the stock by ... from Raleigh to Hillsboro ... or near Waynesboro, and ... fifths of the stock by the ...

4. The resolutions ... balance of subscription by ... mington road ought to be ... Neuse river with a view to ... if found practicable, recommending ... of Internal Improvement ... a Turnpike from Raleigh ... boro', and a subscription of ...

A motion was made to ... word Resolved, and insert the ... mittee of 13. Rejected, yeas ...

Ayes.—Beaufort, Bertie, ... Craven, Gates, Granville, Hyde, ... Lenoir, Moore, Tyrrell, ... Wake, Washington, Wayne ... to a resolution adopted giving ... voice as they have members in the ... mons—28.

Nays.—Anson, Burke, ... Brunswick, Cabarrus, Caswell, ... vidson, Davie, Guilford, Hertford, ... New Hanover, Orange, Person, ... Rowan—giving 38.

An amendment was then proposed by Mr. ... wood—lost.

The Report was then amended, by striking out the contemplated loan to three millions, and by transferring the contemplated improvements at the mouth of Albemarle Sound, to class No. 1, from class No. 2,—and by lessening the subscription to ... other part of the State for the same to ...

A Committee of 6 to which was referred ... sident, was appointed to draft a ... sisting of Saunders, Allen, Bynum, ... Clingman, Marsteller, McQueen.

A Survey was then recommended ... the Yadkin, to the Blue Ridge with a view to a ... Rail Road.

After votes of thanks, to the ... ries, to the Wake Delegation for ... to the Methodist Congregation ... Church. The President addressed the ... and pronounced it dissolved.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

The Rowan County Temperance ... a meeting on Tuesday evening ... (Christmas day,) at the Presbyterian ... bury, at 6 o'clock. Addresses may ...

SAM'L. LEMLY, Pres. R. C. T. S.

Dec. 20, 1838. 3t

Horses for Sale.

THE Subscribers will sell ... at the Court-House, on Tues-... day, the 1st day of Jan'y. next,

8 or 10 Likely Young Horses.

☞ Terms made known at Sale.

E. N. CRAIGE,
SAM'L. CRAIGE.

December 20, 1838. 1s

THE second Quarter of Mrs. Hutchison's School will be opened on the 1st of January, 1839, in the *New Semale Academy*.

TERMS OF ADMISSION FOR THE QUARTER.

First Class - -	$8 50
Second Class - -	10 00
Music - -	12 00

Board in respectable families $60 per annum.

Mrs. Hutchison would respectfully remind her friends and patrons that her circumstances require the observance of the usual rules of schools, viz. *Payment in Advance*, and entrance, either at the beginning of the Session, or the Quarter.

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1838.

SCULPTURING.

J. HOULDSHOUSER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-CUTTING,

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about ½ a mile from the old Charleston Road; where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best quality and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from $2 to $2.50; DOOR-SILLS from $2 to ... STEPS $1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ... from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB ... from $10 to $15; GOLD (up stairs) ... $10 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to ... ness, and his determination to furnish ... best articles, and on reduced terms, to ... receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County April 12 1838. 12m

[illegible] Astrology,

SMOKE.

"A little light on life."

[illegible], a housewife, and with matchless lore
[illegible] the contents of a housemaid's drawer;
[illegible] sublime as lies;
[illegible] expressed as fours and ones;
[illegible] Pindaric ear,
[illegible] enlogised the light cigar;
[illegible] left the critic's chair;
[illegible] the breezy fan that cools the fair;
[illegible] to softest notes was strung,
[illegible]'s Swan, the homely ballad sung;
[illegible], famed for dictionary,
[illegible]; Cowper a Canary,
[illegible] the humble snail, and Goldsmith's lyre
[illegible] of venison nobly did inspire;
[illegible] thames the loftiest lyres have spoke,
[illegible] shall sound the praise of smoke.

[illegible] sublime! serenely curling vapor!
[illegible] from a steamboat, gentle from a taper,—
[illegible] of fire, descendant of the sun,
[illegible] of the peaceful pipe and murderous gun,—
[illegible] thou rov'st from chimneys high,
[illegible] companion clouds amidst the sky!
[illegible] welcome art thou to the traveller's sight,
[illegible] heart hails thee with sincere delight;
[illegible] fair amid the ethereal blue,
[illegible] supper float before his view!
[illegible] of peace in council, when profound
[illegible] calumet goes slowly round!
[illegible] of the war, thou canopiest the fight,
[illegible] the bloody field in murky night!
[illegible] of the cannon's deadly shot,
[illegible] adorner of the peasant's cot,
[illegible] Etna's roaring flames dost thou arise,
[illegible] from the altar's top perfume the skies!
I see thee now
In the breezes bow
Thy spiral columns lightly bending
In gentle whirls
And graceful curls,
Thy soft, airy form with the azure blending
While Nature's tears in dewy showers descend,
Close to the earth thine aerial form doth bend;
But when in light
And beauty bright,
With radiant smile she gladdens all,
And the sun's soft beam
On the shadowy stream
Does in a ray of glory fall,
Then rises high
'Mid the deep blue sky,
Like a silver shaft from a fairy hall!

When from the light cigar thy sweet perfume
In rose cloudlets hovers round the room,
Inspired by Fancy's castle-building power,
Thy fragile form cheers many a lonely hour.
O'er every wave thy misty flag is seen
Careering lightly over billowe green;
And when, 'mid creaming foam and sparkling spray,
Celestial Venus rose upon the day,
Thy vapory wreath the goddess did enshroud,
And wrapt her beauties in a milk white cloud,
Twas thou, majestic! led the way before
Retreating Israel from the Egyptian shore;
From out thy sable cloud, 'mid lightning's flash,
The trumpet's clangor and the thunder's crash,
From Sinai's mount the law divine was given,
Thy veil conceal'd the Majesty of Heaven!
When sun and moon, and Heaven's bright hosts expire,
And the great globe decays in flames of fire,
Then shalt thou rise, thy banner be unfurl'd
Above the mouldering ruins of the world!

SNODGRASS.

SCRAPS.

Somewhat of a Change.—A newspaper called the "Moniteur de Paris" contained the following items in quick succession, during the month of March, 1815, at the return of Napoleon from the Isle of Elba:

1. The *Cannibal* has left his cavern. 2. The *Wolf* of Corsica has landed at Cape Juan. 3. The *Tiger* has arrived at Gappe. 4. The *Monster* slept over night at Grenoble. 5. The *Tyrant* has passed through Lyons. 6. The *Usurper* has been seen 60 miles from the capital. 7. *Buonaparte* draws near with rapid strides. 8. *Napoleon* will be under our walls to-morrow. 9. The *Emperor* has arrived at Fontainbleau. 10. *Their Imperial Kingly Majesties* have yesterday taken possession of the Tuileries, surrounded by their faithful subjects.—*Picayune.*

Dialogue on Hogs.—"Friend," said a shrewd quaker, to a man with a drove of hogs—"hast thee any hogs in this drove with large bones?" "Yes," replied the drover, "they all have." "Hast any with long heads and sharp noses?" "Yes all have." "Hast any with long ears like those of the elephant, hanging down over his eyes?" "Yes, all my drove are of that description, and will suit you exactly." "I rather think they would not suit me, friend, if they are such as thou describest them. Thou may'st drive on."

Anecdote.—"We must be unanimous," observed Hancock, on the occasion of signing the Declaration of Independence; "there must be no pulling different ways; we must all hang together." Yes," added Franklin, "we must all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all *hang separately.*"

"*By their Works ye shall know them.*"—"Before you go," said COOPER to MARYATT the other day, "I'll take the liberty of Christening you out of my works, as "The Red Rover"—"Homeward Bound."

"Good!" said the Captain, colouring—"May I return the favor in kind?"

"Certainly."

"Well! let me see. You're too deep for Peter Simple, and ——Ah! I have it—"*Snarley Yow, or the Dog Fiend.*"

Cooper growled.

A Caution.—The following anecdote was related to us as a fact: and as we are not aware it has ever been in print, we publish it for the benefit of all whom it may concern.

A young gentleman, not remarkable for either talent or intelligence, was in the habit of visiting a family in which there were, among others, two ladies and a little girl.

What indeed the conversation we are not prepared to say (perhaps it might have been some suspicious looks, or signs, or words from him,) but the ladies were discussing his acquirements in the presence of the child and one of them in the course of the remarks observed that "Mr.——had a soft place in his head!"

This was treasured up by the child, and at a subsequent visit, the young phrenologist commenced an examination of the gentleman's cranium, for the purpose of ascertaining where this soft spot was situated. Unfortunately, she imagined she found it, and communicated the discovery to the astonished ladies, who soon dismissed the gentleman, who was extremely sorry he had ever been led to the discovery of the folly that she disclosed. "Oh! sister, Mr.——really has, as you said, a soft place in his head, for there is no water dog[illegible] now!"

It is almost unnecessary to add, we never expect to have the pleasure of publishing the marriage of Mr. ——, to either of the ladies referred to.—*Snow Hill Banner.*

The road to Wealth insured for Fifty Cents.

Just commenced, a new and valuable monthly publication, adapted to the purpose of every Farmer, and designed to propagate all useful and practical information concerning the Silk growing in the United States, entitled

THE AMERICAN SILK GROWER.

AND FARMER'S ANNUAL;

Embellished with appropriate Engravings, edited by

WARD CHENEY & BROTHERS,
Burlington, N. J.

and published by

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Philadelphia.

The first number of this highly important and valuable work, is now ready for delivery to subscribers. We beg leave respectfully to call the attention of our citizens to the praiseworthy objects it has in view, and for the promotion of which it has been put into operation.

There has not probably heretofore been a time when the attention of the people of this country was as much engaged on the subject of the Silk Culture as at present; nor a time when those who have already embarked in this business felt such entire confidence, not only that liberal profits may be derived from it, but also in their ability to produce as good Silk as can be procured in any part of the world. It is believed that all that is now wanting to fully establishing this great interest in the country, with all its vast advantages, is but the disseminating of plain practical information concerning it; and to convince our citizens of what we know to be true, viz: that there is no more difficulty about raising a crop of Silk, than there is a crop of grain. The capital thus bestowed yields a far greater return than can be obtained from any other branch of husbandry. The editors have longed been engaged in the silk culture, and intend hereafter to give it their entire attention.—They have made extensive arrangements for feeding the silk worm, and cultivating that invaluable species of mulbury tree, the Morus Multicaulis. And, from their long experience in the occupation and extensive correspondence with silk growers, they believe they may say without hesitation, that they shall be able to make the American Silk Grower, useful and entertaining, and to communicate through its pages information as valuable respecting every branch of the silk business, as can be elsewhere obtained in the United States. A portion of the work will be devoted to noting the modern improvements of agriculture, and such matters as are generally useful to the cultivators of the soil.

The proprietors respectfully solicit contributions on Agricultural subjects generally—and also the Silk Growing Business in particular. Address the Editors, Ward Cheney & Brothers, Burlington.

The work will be published monthly—every number comprising twenty-four large octavo pages, with the addition of a cover for advertisements, &c., and at the end of each volume, a complete table of contents will be furnished to subscribers. Terms, One Dollar a year, payable in advance, for single subscribers. Twenty subscriptions will be supplied for a whole year by forwarding a current ten dollar bill, free of postage.

All orders for the work, postage paid, will be promptly attended to, if addressed to the Publisher, C. Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

Citizens, Silk Growers, Agriculturalists, and others, who wish to procure this work from the present time, will please forward their names and the amount of subscription immediately.

LIBERAL PREMIUM.

Any Agent forwarding 100 subscribers for one year, and a $50 current bank bill will be entitled to Ten Thousand Silk Worm Eggs, selected from the most approved varieties—which can be forwarded by mail to any part of the United States, at a trifling expense, and which, if properly attended to, according to the instructions which are promulgated in the work, will yield a profit considerably exceeding the amount of the price of subscription for one hundred copies.

GOING! GOING!!—GONE!!!

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale, wholesale or retail, the following articles:

80 Bags Coffee,
10 hhds. Sugar.
2 do. Molasses,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
55 kegs white lead,
160 bars 1¼, 1⅜, and 1½ Tire Iron,
10 pair Smiths' Bellows,
31 kegs Nails,
10 do. Powder,
500 lbs. Sole Leather,
10 boxes Tin Plate,
50 bushels herd grass-seed.

J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Oct. 25, 1838.

Look at This.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his

CHAIR MAKING SHOP,

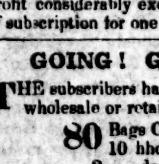
to the house formerly occupied by Mr. David Watson as a Cabinet-Shop, on Main Street, near the Salisbury Hotel, where he is prepared to obey all orders in the CHAIR AND CABINET MAKING BUSINESS, with *promptness*, and execute, with improvement, every variety of Chair and Cabinet work, at reduced prices.

Plank, scantling and country produce taken in exchange for work, at liberal prices.

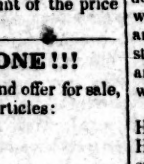
WM. ROWZEE

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1838. 4t

New Goods.



CRESS & BOGER,



RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and friends in general, that they have just received their supply of FALL & WINTER GOODS, comprising almost every article usually kept in this section of country, which they offer upon the usual terms,—cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers upon a credit of twelve months. Just received a choice selection of the best

Het Anker Bolting Cloths,

with a good supply of

SCREEN WIRE;

all of which they will dispose of upon the most favorable terms. C. & B. tender their thanks to their friends and customers, and hope by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

Salisbury, Dec. 1, 1838. tf

Goelicke's Matchless Sanative.

THE above Medicine is for Sale at the Post Office Cotton Grove, Davidson county.

By JAMES WISEMAN, Agent.

The following is an extract from a forthcoming work of Dr. Peters, the discoverer of the celebrated "Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills."

"HEALTH, wealth, and enjoyment, are the three prime objects of life. The two former are only sought as a means to obtain the latter. Man seeks for wealth as a means of enjoyment. But vain is such pursuit without the possession of health. Without bodily vigor and strength, neither the physical nor the mental—neither the inner nor the outward man is capable of any achievement, whether of wealth or of enjoyment.—*Mens sana in corpore sano*—a sound mind in a sound body—is the *sine qua non*—the absolute requisite—for any efficient effort in the attainment of human ends.—The mind may be active, but if the body be feeble, then is the mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment is not there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive by the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could acquire the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treasures of the mines of Golconda, yet without health, where would be his happiness? He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would pine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would exclaim with the wise man of old, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit!" His limbs are racked with pain, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loathes his food; his stomach is oppressed with nausea, and he turns sickening away at the bounties of a munificent Providence. He would give all he is worth—nay, all the world, if he had it—for the poor, but healthy man's appetite.

"Please give me," said a hungry wretch, to a wealthy, feeble man—"Please give me sixpence to buy me a morsel of food; I am almost starved?"

"I would give a thousand dollars for your appetite," said the rich man, as he handed the hungry one a dollar.

Of so much importance is health to the enjoyment of life!

But whereto, methinks I hear the reader ask, subserves this homily on so plain and hackneied a subject? Do we not all know the value of health? Do we not all attend to it as one of the chief, if not the chiefest concerns of our mortal existence? Do we not employ the means to attain and preserve it? Do we not lay out money—do we not fee physicians—do we not follow their advice—do we not swallow their prescriptions?

True—most true—gentle reader, thou dost all things, we dare say, and more. Still, we cannot believe our homily on health to be altogether unnecessary. As in morals, so in physic is it requisite to have "line upon line, and precept upon precept." Men in health forget that they may be sick; and men in sickness do not all ways employ the most judicious means to attain health.

Very true, Doctor—men do not as you say, always pursue the right road to health. Now, I know of some people who are always dosing themselves with physic, and running to the doctors and apothecaries every day of their lives. They take, I verily believe, a cart load of drugs in a year, and yet they are not well after all.

Do you know the reason?

Why, yes, in my opinion, there are two reasons. In the first place, they take too much medicine, and in the second, they do not take the right kind. I used to make the same mistake. But lately—that is to say for two or three years past—I've hit upon a better plan. I take Dr. Peters's Vegetable Bilious Pills, and I derive more benefit from one dollar laid out in them, than I used in paying fifty in any former pursuit of health, besides saving a world of nausea and disgust in swallowing an enormous quantity of medicines Do you know Dr. Peters?

Very well.

"And have you ever taken his medicine?"

"I have; I were a blockhead else."

"They tell me he is none of your quacks, who undertake to mend and regulate the human machine, without so much as knowing of what parts it consists, and how they are put together. They say he understands anatomy and physiology, I think you call them; and is as familiar with botany and chemistry as I am with the road to mill."

"You are right informed. Dr. Peters is no empiric. He does not undertake what he does not understand.—He was regularly bred to the healing art. He has spent years in the acquisition of knowledge; he has devoted himself to the study of the human frame, and the diseases to which it is subject, and now he is applying his acquisitions to the relief of suffering humanity.

He does not put forth the absurd claim so often advanced by the inventors of patent nostrums—namely, that of curing all diseases with a single prescription! Such a pretence he would deem about as difficult to swallow, as to take the nostrums of those who put it forth. There is no such medicine. There is not, and never was, a panacea for all diseases. The VEGETABLE BILIOUS PILLS pretend to no such miracle. But what is infinitely better, they effect whatever they undertake. They keep the word of promise to the stomach, and the *prima via* which they make to the ear and eye.

And that indeed is no slight recommendation. Nor are the complaints to which these Pills are adapted few nor far between. The disorders arising from a morbid state of the Bile are, unfortunately, many, distressing and fatal. A large proportion of all the fevers, especially at the South and in the marshy districts, are owing to this cause, from the distressing ague and fever, which almost shakes asunder life and limb, to the fearful "Yellow Jack," which seldom quits his victim without asundering soul and body as he takes his leave.

Conversant from his previous practice, with disease, in all its forms, which originates of the disorder of the Bile, Dr. Peters was first led to employ his knowledge and experience in the preparation of a medicine which should prove efficacious in this large class of diseases, which should should relieve the aching and dizzy head, and restore the nauseated and loathing stomach, at the same time that it prevented those more fatal effects which are so apt to follow from their imprudent neglect

For this purpose he prepared, with much care and a just adaptation to the purpose, the Vegetable Bilious Pills, which he is happy to say, from long experience and the abundant testimony of those who have employed them have answered, more than answered his most sanguine expectations.

It is not his own mere assertion that you are called upon to believe. It is not the ipse dixit of any single man—though he was as great as Galen or Hippocrates—that you are to pin your faith upon. Neither—although it is said in the sacred volume that "by the mouth of two or three witnesses shall all things be established"—are you to believe in so small a number only! "A cloud of witnesses" is before you. They are too numerous to be easily overlooked; they are too intelligent to be carelessly heard; they are too respectable to be slightly regarded.

Believing the spontaneous testimony of those whose experience is the best of the truth they assert. Dr. Peters has thrown together in the following pages, a few of the many hundreds of testimonials received from every quarter when his pills have come into use. They are left to speak for themselves. They are the words of those who "speak what they do know, and testify what they have seen and experienced."

☞ Be careful and enquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills; they are sold in Salisbury by John Murphy; in Lexington by J. P. Mabry; and in Charlotte by Williams & Boyd, of whom they can be had at the N. York wholesale prices.

TAILORING BUSINESS.

J. F. PHILIPS.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and customers in Concord and its vicinity, that he still continues to carry on the above branch at Salisbury at his old stand in Concord, South of the store of Messrs. J. F. & C. Philips, where he will be found at all times, ready to

Cut, make or Execute,

any work in his line. His long experience in the Business, the pains he is now taking to receive the *earliest fashions* from Philadelphia and New York, enables him to say, that the work done at his Shop, shall be of the

NEWEST FASHIONS
AND
Best Workmanship.

N. B. He will also teach (as Agent) the much approved system of T. Oliver of Philadelphia, to any one who wishes instruction in his system of cutting.

Concord, Nov. 29, 1838.

SCULPTURING.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the

Stone Cutting Business,

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

Gold-Grinders, Mill-Stones, Window and *Door-sills, Door-steps* and *Tomb-stones*, are executed in a very rare style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good.—Mr. Philips also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accommodating as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Philips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

August 24, 1838. tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber has been engaged for upwards of ten years in the improved plan of BUSHING MILLS, and other Machinery when worn, or heated. By his method, Irons of either upright, or horizontal Gudgeons, as also the bush for the Spindle and Ink, run much lighter and steadier than those on the old plan. The great trouble of wedging and repairing the Spindle, Cranks, and Gudgeons are saved when run on, or in these Bushes and Inks.

Any person wishing to procure machinery of this kind can be supplied by making application to the Subscriber by letter, at Mocksville, Davie county, N. C

L. M. GILBIRT.

September 20, 1838.

☞ The Subscriber would refer any one wishing information on the subject, to Dr. AUSTIN, one of the Editors of the "Carolinian."

GOELICKE'S SANATIVE.

THE SICK are all taking this wonderful Medicine which is astonishing Europe, and America with its mighty cures.

For Sale at the Post-Office, *Fallstown, Iredell county, N. C.*

By JNO. YOUNG, Agent.

August 17, 1838. 3m

COPAL Varnish, English patent Japan Varnish, Cabinet Sizing, Black Varnish for Harness Makers, Copal Varnish for Carriage makers, Japan used for painting for Cabinet makers, Sizing for Cabinet makers, made and sold, wholesale or retail,

By C. C. HARRISON.

Statesville, Nov. 1, 1838. 6m

Dr. Pleasant Henderson,

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He occupies the Brick Office of the late Dr. Mitchell.

Salisbury, May 18, 1838.

OLD CASTINGS WANTED.

WE will purchase, any amount of old Castings that may be brought to us; such as old cotton screws, old mill-gearing, old pots, ovens, mortars, &c., and will pay one cent per pound. CRESS & BOGER.

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1838. tf

NEW FASHIONS, FOR FALL & WINTER,

1838.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mary Brim, dec'd., at the last County Court for Rowan, requests all persons indebted to said Mary Brim, dec'd., to make payment without delay; and those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law properly authenticated, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in Bar of their recovery.

R. W. LONG, Adm'r.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 13, 1838.

Private Entertainment.

THOS. FOSTER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F. Kelly, in the town of Mocksville, Davie county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is roomy and comfortable and in the business part of the village. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. His TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the country affords, and his BAR stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hostler.

Mocksville, Feb. 2, 1838. tf

Warrants for Sale Here.

NEW FALL AND WINTER [illegible]

[illegible]

ARE NOW OPENING [illegible]
[illegible] Cotton Yarn [illegible]
Goods in their line, embracing [illegible]
Vestings, of every color and [illegible]
lowing, comprising a part:

Superior Wool Dyed Blue, [illegible]
do. do. Black,
Olive Green,
Drake Neck Green,
Grass Green,
Forest do.
Steel Mixed,
Spanish Fly,
Harrington and Pilot, a new article for Overcoats.
Superior Wool Dyed Black,
Doe Skin, do.
Stocknet, Rib'd do.
Diagonal, do.
Strait, do.
Plain Blue,
Rib'd do.
Figured Victoria,
Plain Drab,
Stripe do.
Buff Cashmerette,
Superior plain black Mole-skin,
Velvet, - -
Tiger do. do.
Figured do. do.
Woolen do. do.
Figured Satin,
Plain do.
Valencia,
Buff Cashmerette,

Together with an assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING; Flannel and Buck-skin Shirts; Linen Bosoms and Collars, ruffled and plain; elastic Suspenders; Hoskin, Buckskin and Silk Gloves; Black Silk and Victoria Cravats, a splendid article; Stone's Stocks; Satin; Bombazine, and Merchant's celebrated Stocks, of every kind, and every thing that can be found in any similar establishment North or South. These goods have been selected by a junior partner in person, who spared neither time nor pains in their selection, and we confidently say are the best assortment of goods ever opened in this place, for the truth of which call and examine for yourselves. We have in our employ first rate Northern workmen, and avail ourselves of all the changes in the fashions as soon as they take place at the North. We therefore have no hesitation in warranting every thing we make to be as well and as fashionably cut and made, as can be, North or South. Members of the Legislature and others visiting the city during the season, would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere; furnishing their own goods may rely upon having their work as well executed as though we furnished the materials. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Thankful for past favors we respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

LITCHFORD & [illegible]

Raleigh, Nov. 7, 1838.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

Southern Literary Messe[illegible]

T. W. WHITE,

Editor and Pr[illegible]

THIS is a monthly Magazine, devoted [illegible] LITERATURE, but occasionally finding room [illegible] ticles that fall within the scope of Science, [illegible] professing an entire disdain of tasteful *selection*, [illegible] its matter has been, as it will continue to be, in the main, *original.*

Party Politics and controversial *Theology*, as far as possible, are jealously excluded. They are rarely so blended with discussions in literature or in science, otherwise unobjectionable, as to gain admittance for the sake of the more valuable matter to which they adhere: but whenever that happens, they are *accidental*, only; not *primary*. They are dross, tolerably because it cannot well be severed from the ore wherewith it is incorporated.

REVIEWS and CRITICAL NOTICES, occupy the space in the work: and it is the Editor's aim that they should have a threefold tendency—to convey, in condensed form, such valuable truths or interesting incidents as are embodied in the works reviewed—to direct the reader's attention to books that deserve to be read,—and to warn him against wasting time and money upon that large number, which merit only to be burned. In this age, of publications that by their variety and multitude distract and overwhelm the discriminating student, IMPARTIAL CRITICISM, guided by the views just mentioned, is one of the most valuable and indispensable of auxiliaries, to him who *will* and *wish* to discriminate.

ESSAYS, and TALES, having in view utility in argument, or both—HISTORICAL SKETCHES—and [illegible] CES of events too minute for History, yet interesting it, and heightening its interest,—may be looked for as forming the staple of the work. And of [illegible] POETRY, enough is published—sometimes of a high strain—to manifest and to cultivate the growing poetical taste and talents of our country.

The times appear, for several reasons, to demand a work—and not one alone, but many. The public mind is feverish and irritated still, from recent political strifes;—The soft, assuasive influence of Literature is needed, to allay that fever, and soothe that irritation. Vice and folly are rioting abroad:—They must be driven, by indignant rebuke, or lashed by ridicule from their fitting haunts. Ignorance lords it over an immense proportion of our people:—Every agency should be set in motion, to arouse the enlightened, and increase their number; so that the great enemy of popular government may no longer brood, like a pestilential cloud, over the destinies of our country. And to accomplish all these ends, what more powerful agency can be employed, than a periodical, on the plan of the Messenger; if that plan be but carried out in practice.

The SOUTH peculiarly requires such an agency. Of all the Union, South of Washington, there are but [illegible] Literary periodicals! Northward of that city there are probably at least twenty-five or thirty! [illegible] trast justified by the wealth, the leisure, the talent, or the actual literary taste, of the South, compared with those of the Northern people, in wealth, talents, and taste, we may justly claim at least an *equality* with our brethren; and a periodical institution exclusively our own, beyond all doubt, affords us, if we choose, twice the leisure for reading and writing, which they enjoy.

It was from a deep sense of this *local* want, that the word SOUTHERN was engrafted on the name of this periodical: and not with any design to nourish sectional prejudices, or to advocate supposed local interests. Far from any such thought, it is the Editor's fervent wish to see the North and South bound endearingly together forever, in the silken bands of mutual kindness and affection. Far from meditating hostility to the North, he has already drawn, and he hopes hereafter to draw much of his choicest matter thence: and he will he deem himself, should his pages, by any region know the other better, contribute in a substantial degree to dispel the lowering clouds that threaten the peace of both, and to brighten the ties on the sacred ties of fraternal love.

The SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER has completed its [illegible] volume. How far it has the hopes here uttered, is not for the Editor to say. He believes, however, that it falls not further short than human weakness usually [illegible] of Theory.

December, 1838.